For- The most profusely illustrated magazine ever

July affairs. Interesting illustrated articles on Fran-

cis Wilson, Kyrle Bellew, Grace George, Grace Filkins,

William Norris, Blanche Walsh, the late James A.

Herne, Maude Adams, Ella Snyder, Mary Mannering, Charles Richman (full page portrait), Virginia Harned and

many others. Among the leading contributions are "Rostand's Greatness." by Cleveland Moffett; a review of Paderewski's new opera "Manru," and a tabulated page of

the leading plays of the last theatrical season. Mrs. Langtry.

presented. A superb exposition of theatrical

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. WOMEN NOT WANTED IN THE MIN-NEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mrs. Passmore, a Grain Dealer, Not Allowed to Join That Commercial Body-Other Technical Organizations Which Exclude Tomen-Lyman Abbott's Method of Seek-

ing Mental Relaxation Occasionally The influence of the recent national suffrage convention in Minneapolis did not soften the stony hearts of the mambers who compose its Chamber of Commerce. They have just rejected the application for membership of Mrs. S. M. Passmore, a prominent grain merchant of that cly. For many years the commission firm consisted of her husband and brother and herself. Both of them died, and, as it was a profitable business which she understood perfectly, she saw no reason for giving it up. She felt keenly the dis-advantage of not belonging to the Board of Trade and at last took courage and made her application, stating definitely that she did not propose to go upon the trading floor, but simply desired a membership to protect her firm in the event of contingencies. It was adorsed by the President of the board, Mr. Washburn, and its former President, Mr. C. M. Harrington. Four of the directors voted in favor and eight against her election. The latter now are proposing to amend the rules so as positively to debar women from membership. The opposing members expr seed the highest regard for the lady personally, but said they "could not afford to establish a precedent"-that phrase which always stands as a bar to progress. Of course it is pleasant for Mrs. Passmore to know that they consider her such a very nice woman, but how is that going to compensate her for the disadvantage of not having a membership on the Board of Trade? If she should go out of the grain business on account of the high opinion entertained for her by the Chamber of Commerce would it contribute to her maintenance?

This department has called attention many times to the fact that women never have taken and never can take one forward step in any direction except by consent of men. Everywhere the latter have entered in and taken possession and women must come as sur pliants for favors. A short time ago the Law Academy (or Bar Association) of Philadelphia refused admission to Mrs. M. O. Klingelsmith, a highly educated woman, graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and now law librarian of the university. Her sex was the sole objection. She was rejected, but she had some etrong supporters. Mr. George E. Nitzche, who nominated her, declared that he would have women admitted to the academy if it took ten years. At the next meeting a resolution to so amend the constitution as to limit the membership to "males" brought on a violent controversy and this same body that had just rejected a woman who fulfilled every requirement defeated the resolution by a vote of 22 to 16. At the very time this discuscion was taking piace, Miss Estelle V. Pease was elected a member of the Chicago Bar Association by unanimous vote. And yet before women could get the right even to practise law in Illinois it required a long and bitter fight and an act of the Legislature.

Miss Etta H. Maddox has recently been graduated from the Baltimore Law School with an unexcelled record, and yet she must go outside of her State to follow her profession because the statute of Maryland does not permit a woman to practise law. But the Baltimore Sun says:

It has been unchanged simply because few persons have realized how utterly out of date it is and how entirely inconsistent with the progress which we have made in other directions. When the Legislature atricken out and another passed, giving women the right of admission to the bar. The world owes every woman as well as every man a living, and no civilized State can afford to discriminate in regard to the right to work against one class of citizens and in favor of

These examples could be multiplied by hundreds, showing, first, as we have said, hundreds, showing, first, as we have said, that every progressive step made by woman must be by permission of man; second, that the majority of men at first are opposed, no matter what may be the nature of the over husbands. Then he held himself to like the law now gives to wives no matter what may be the nature of the over husbands. Then he held himself to like the law now gives to wives to wive swing, heel. no matter what may be the nature of the innovation, but that there are always some men to fight the battle for her; and third, that after it is won her opponents accept it with a good grace and frequently become her champions in the next contest. In allowing women to practise law Pennsylvania is ahead of Maryland; yet in admitting them to the privileges of the Bar Association, Chicago has set the example to Philadelphia. But the Chicago Board of Trade refuses to admit a qualified woman to membership. Until this very month the Chicago only one in the entire West to exclude women, but now they are to enter on exactly the same terms as men. It is only a question of time till women will have seats on Chicago's Board of Trade. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce may pass just as many resolutions as those eight men who rejected Mrs. Passmore choose to vote for, but they can no more prevent women from rejected Mrs. Fassing the but they can no more prevent women from eventually becoming members than they can check the water from flowing over their can check the water from flowing over their

It used to be said of Horace Greeley that he was able to do the prodigious amount of editorial work for which he was noted because of the relaxation he found in plying the axe in the woods of his Chappaqua farm. Gladstone, it is claimed, relieved his tremendous mental tension by chopping down an occasional tree on his Hawarden estate. And of that other west and was man. Lynning. stonal tree on his Hawarden estate. And that other great and wise man, Lyman shout, having no lorest handy, loosens it his terrife intellectual strain at intervals taking an axe and going for woman suffage. He has just had one of these interies. It is said that when Gladstone did the opping act he was always surrounded by ring of admirers. So Dr Abbott, when he akes the chips fly, is sure of an audience, the has the could like to own his mage. ring of admirers. So Dr Abbott, when he akes the chips fly, is sure of an audience, or sit, 250 that brough the has the good luck to own his magane, so that what he writes cannot fail to accepted. This metaphor may be a trifle axed, but the idea it is intended to convey that his reverence has just dealt his nine undred and ninety-niath death blow to own suffrance in his appropriately-named eviodical, the Outlook.

A Hoppema issues to still 250 that brough and \$1,025 in 1813.

Jury trials are going of 404 cases in the Kim session, 162 are to be to Paris's population taken is 2,714,665, an can suffrage in the decident the decident the Outbook is not possible to quote in full the docise venerable argument or rather the agree all to say about sex and functions and the say about sex and functions are said to say about sex and say about sex are said to say about sex are said to say about sex are sa

the answer to the question. Ought women

The doctor's logic wabbles slightly. Why use a woman necessarily becomes a breatinner because she has a vote? And why use the baskand assume half the duties of a household because the wife is enfranchised?
one it require one-half of Dr. Abbott's time of his voting? Is this a valid objection the case of the hundreds of thousands of amen who have no homes and children?
and are not several million women already supelled to be breadwinners, without the

s sleeve. The miles is another argument up thing but a means of protection." he says, and it is not woman's necessity, for her rights we been and will be adequately protected thout it. The clavadry of man furnishes the clavarry of man furnishes to take would his submission man seem to be submission made is said through the ballot. It is not the duty of woman

to be the protector of person, property, reputation, family.

The doctor would have all women in the same compliagent frame of find as the young densestic who was just married, and her late employer said to her. I hear you are going to Australia with your hosband Ritty. Aren't you nervous about the long voyage?

Well, ma'ann," said Kitty, that's his lookent I belong to him now, and if anything happens to me it'll be his loss, not mine. The objectors to woman suffrage and to women in the various occupations always burrent with the premise that every woman is already well provided for, while, as a matter of lact, many of them, even when married. Are in the same condition as was another maid to whom her former mistress said. "And so you are married now, bydia? I hope your husband is a good provider."

Deed he is, Missus," was the answer. "He got me three new places to wash at last week."

According to the Dr. Abbott theory no ing in South Africa.

woman should learn to swim because she can always depend on the chivalry of man to protect her if she gets into deep water. There was a practical illustration of this a short time ago, when the ferryboat Northfield went down in East River and a hundred men crowded into the boats which came to the rescue before one woman was allowed to do so. This may have been an unusual experience, but it has been duplicated by most women who have had to struggle in the great currents of the business world. There is an ocasional helping hand, but they generally find their safest life preserver in the ability to take care of themselves. It may not be the duty of every women to "protect her person, property, reputation, family," but it certainly is her duty to be able to do this in case of necessity, and she has a right to whatever will contribute to this purpose. Dr. Abbott says: "The ballot is a means of protection." If so, then woman needs it more than man, for he is supposed to be far better squipped by nature to protect himself.

The preacher-editor closes this logical treatise and dismisses the whole question with the statesmanlike assertion: "There is no need to multiply the sufrage by two; it would be better to lessen rather than to increase the number of voters."

What more can the woman suffragists of Ohio desire than this ringing declaration in the platform adopted with great enthusiasm by the recent State Republican Con-

vention:

The right of franchise is vouchsafed to every American citizen by the Federal Constitution. We denounce, as no less oriminal when committed by their than when accomplished with the shotgun and by ballotbox stuffing, and as antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions, all attempts to deprive of their inalienable rights millions of our fellow distans in certain States of the Union. We therefore call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress for such legislation as shall secure the strict enforcement of constitutional measures graranteeing to every citizen the right of franchise, without distinction as to race, ector or previous condition of servitude. And we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be based on the actual voting population as provided in the Constitution, proportionate reduction being made for any State in which the right of suffrage is denied except for crime.

in which the right of suffrage is denied except for crime.

Isn't that glorious? "The right of suffrage is vouchsafed to every American citizen by the Federal Constitution." And yet there are many good Republicans who have turned down the women for years with the assurance that the franchise is not a "right;" while the United States Supreme Court itself has affirmed that the Federal Constitution does not "vouchsafe the suffrage" to anybody! The declaration that "it is criminal to deprive of their inalienable rights millions of our fellow citizens" is exactly what the advocates of woman suffrage have been claiming for half a century. And the demand that "representation in Congress shall be based on the actual voting population" strikes the keynote of the whole contention. Let this principle be recognized and women will be made part of the "voting population" as quickly as the necessary laws can be enacted. Long live the Republican party of Ohlo! Now is the time for the woman suffragists of that State to strike for their rights!

of that State to strike for their rights!

The annual report of Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock, the efficient superintendent of the National Woman Suffrage Press Bureau, states that during the past year 50,000 articles have been sent out and used very extensively by the newspapers of the country. These included 2,400 "specials" to certain papers, but not the nearly 5,000 in regard to the bazaar of last winter. Three of the large syndicates have had extended feature articles, with illustrations of eminent suffragists. A page of plate matter is used regularly by fifty-eight papers. In addition to the above, special work is done on the metropolitan dailies by individual writers.

Besides the national press work there are many State bureaus which furnish suffrage matter. That of New York supplies 500 papers; Pennsylvania, 336; lowa, 237; Massachusetts, 27; Illinois, 85; Ohio, 63, and so on down the list. From the headquarters of the National President in New York a half million pages of suffrage literature were distributed during the past year. The association will begin immediately the publication of an eight-page quarterly entitled "Progress," designed especially to furnish reliable news matter to editors.

It looks as if the "antis" would have to

of an eight-passed designed especially to furnish reliable news matter to editors.

It looks as if the "antis" would have to hustle or this dying cause will get ahead of

----Archbishop Ireland is quoted as saying in an address to a graduating class of girls a few days ago:

One of the great evils of the present time is that women in so-called high society are coming to regard with more and more toleration breaches of moral and civic laws committed by members of their own sex.

civic laws committed by members of their own sex.

It cannot be denied that there is ground for the Archbishop's charge, but, on the other hand, there is no one thing for which, in times past, women have been so much condemned as for their unforgiving spirit toward those of their sisters who had made a misstep. "Woman is woman's worst enemy" has been a axiom for axes. Now when she shows a disposition to be lenient to the moral lapses and axiom for axes. She was a shown she shows a disposition to be lenient to the moral lapses.

The City Hall and Court House Commission of St. Paul. Minn., has just passed the astounding resolution that the women it employs shall receive the same wages as the men for like work. The janitors were receiving \$55 per month and the scrub women \$40. The board voted to raise the latter to \$55. Think of it! A scrub woman getting as much as a janitor! Even the women schoolteachers may now have hope.

A despatch from Peoria, Ill., says that the Daughters of the American Revolution applauded vicorously when John R. Stevens, a prominent lawyer of that city, denounced equal suffrage and said woman's noblest, sweetest work is in the home."

There is probably not another woman's organization in the country whose work is less directly connected with the home. Assuredly there is not another where voting and officeholding play so prominent a part as in that of the D. A. R.

When the Women Taxpayer's bill was passed by the New York Legislature it was claimed by its opponents that it would amount to but little, as women seldom would have an opportunity to vote under its previsions. It was signed by Gov. Odell less than two months ago and they already have voted in five different places. It is said that the next day, when they mingled with the other women, the most critical observer never would know that they were bold, coarse, unsexed home-destroyers. arse, unsexed home-destroyers.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

"blue coat" and dress its boys ir modern costume. for \$11.250 that brought \$1,380 in 1837, \$1,420 in 1817

Jury trials are going out of favor in England. Out of 494 cases in the King's Bench at the present Trinity session, 162 are to be tried without a jury.

Paris's population according to the census just taken is 2,714,065, an increase of 140,104 over the last census. Paris is now over 700,000 behind New York. A picture by Str Henry Raeburn, representing a

young boy in a white shirt holding a basket of cherries, was sold in the Cunliffe Brooks sale for \$10,220; in 1877 the painting brought \$1,226 and in 1883 \$1,533. Distilling seems to be profitable in Russia, A Moscow firm, "Widow Popova," has distributed 1,200,one rubles as dividends for the year 1900 on a capital

of 500,000 rubles. M. Col of Paris has discovered that a substance similar to rubber may be obtained from the Japanese spindle tree. The announcement was made to the

Aeademie des Sciences Pope Leo XIII is at work on a new Latte poen which will celebrate the beginning of the twenty-fifth

year of his pontificate next February. He asserts that it will be his poetic testement. Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe Welmar, as a young man, saw a great deal of Grethe. Shortly

before his death he dictated his recollections, and they will be published by the Goethe Society In a lawsuit now pending in Scotland to determine

whether the late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, a millionaire banker, was domictled in England or in Scotland, lawyer testified that in the last few years Str William had made two hundred wills. Prince Nikita of Montenegro, who has already written a drama. "The Empress of the Balkans," tas

preparing a tale about Imke Stephen of Herzegovina the founder of his dynasty. Typewriters have been barred out of the Constantinople custom house and those already in use have been

sent back. The Turkish officials have discovered that it will be impossible to trace the authors of sedi-Are used.

Great Britain and Ireland, according to the completed consus returns, has a population of about 42, 000,000. The exact figures are: Fngland, 30,605,466; Wales, 1.720,609; Scotland, 4.471,957; Ireland, 4.456. 546; the Isle of Man. 54,758, and the manel Islands, 95,841, making a total of 41,605,177. To this is added an estimate of 400,000 for the men in the army, navy and merchant service abroad and for the troops servPORMS WORTH READING.

From the New Orleans Times-Det The weaves a fabric from a skein of rays
And patterns it with gay designs of posten
She reckons all the passing of her days
And hours in a calendar of roses. The woos the siumbering earth in softest tons, And sets her smiles of yellow light a-quiver, the pins white stars of lilles widely blown, Against skies mirrored in a dusky river.

The sweeps a symphony from robins' throats
And sends it far in idle, happy vagrance;
She turns the very flowers into noies.
Which form a silent music with their fragrance.

And this is June! O golden days which bring
Pruition of the promise Time discloses!—
The Summer's preface and l'envoi of Spring.
In poetry of fove and light and roses!

ELLA BENTLEY.

From the New Orleans Times-Den To live, to die,
To see the great unknown.
I wonder if when we are dead
We'll know who's right, who's wrong.

The end of life Is wrapped in darkest night; Will the effulgent sun arise On an eternal morn? We all must die, But shall we live again? Does death but mean eternal sleep, Or will we wake at dawn?

And if we wake Will all our hopes be true? Have we beheld immortal truth With only human eyes? My ears have caught,
When all was still as death,
A song by fairest angels sung—
B might have been a dream.
W. B. PARKER.

The One True Heart. From the Atlanta Constitution. Miss Mary lef' me in de lan'—
Fur off she done depart;
But de Watermilyun clost my han',
En he give me all his heart!

Oh, Miss Mary,
Gone in de ol' ox-cart:
But de Watermilyun clost my han',
En he give me all his hearti Mise Mary lef' me mighty low, En she never make no sign; But de Watermilyun say he know Dat his red, ripe heart is mine!

Oh, Miss Mary.
Gone in de ol' ox-cart!
But de Watermilyun clost my han',
En he give me all his heart!

The Song of the Locomotive From the Chicago Post.

Hot Moleculer and blow: Cinder and smoke from my funnel I throw, Ding, dong. Swinging along. Leaping and rocking and roaring a song.

Shriek, hoarse, Mad with my force; Brunken with speed as I rush on my course Dear, blind, Swifter than wind; Shaking the earth as I fling it behind.

Stand: Stare: Filly and mare, Nostrila dilated and snuffing the air. Plunge, bolt: Clipper and colt. Here is a steed that shall mock your revolt.

wide, night:
Cleaving the sky,
Drumming the bridge into thunder, I fly.
Clang! Crash!
Onward I dash:
How the wrought girders ring hammer and clash.

Strong, slow, Lipward I go, Ramping the rocks to the death smitten snow Strain, fight. Grip the rails tight.

Now the grim giant shall show you his might.

Shriek, hark!
Shrill through the dark,
Black is the tunnel with never a spark.
Speed, fear!
Nothingness drear,
Oh, but the end might come suddenly here!

Swift to the light: Day flashes radiant, mocking the night.

Inward I keel. Flying the curves as I bend and I wheel.

Blaze, burn.
Smoking I turn:
Roarling in triumph, the mountain I spurn.
Shriek' Scream'
Downward in steam.
Earthquake and thunder and—gone like a dream. BERTRAND SHADWELL.

The Passing Band.

From the Loudon Academy.

A lone, deep drone.
Thrummeth a resonant monotone.
Up soarch the horn with an undulant flare,
That dies—is reborn—just a flash of an air.
Through the rumble of drums, as their throbbing been streaming pernant of sound is swing.
Then a streaming pernant of sound is outfung.
Flamboyant from wall to wall is swing.
Near—and more near—the larmonies clear
Build skyward a ponderous tower, then sheer
It breaks in a clarion crash of sounds;
An ululant tumuit, that bounds and rebounds;
An voluntinous groon
From the blaring trombone;
And a clanger of brass
As the cymbals pass;
Then the drum's lone boom, as the melodies fly
Forward—and waver—and faint—and die
Into murmur amphorie,
Sweet-blending, choric,
To a far away swell,
Till at last they mell
In a note long drawn—
Are gone—on—on. From the London Academy.

Poor Girl.

From the Montreal Dally Star.

She may not tell me that her love
Is all for me.
Poor girl!
The world has put a seal upon
Her lips, and she,
Poor girl!
Must wait until I speal: She may
Not come with arms outstretched and say
She yearns to be mine own for aye—
Poor girl!

But she has eyes wherein the glow Of love may lie,

Of love may lie.

Poor girl!

And she has lips from which may come.
The long, sweet sigh.

A thousand ways she has to show.
Her love for me—to let me know.
Without exactly saying so,
Poor girl!

The Old-Time Circus Show From the Denrer Post.

From the Denrer Post.

These here circuses we see
Ain't the sort that used to be—
Great big wonderful affairs
keeps us scatterin' our stares
Long the strung-out row o' rings
Triyn't ose all the things
Till our rubbernecks gits sore
As a bile, an' every pore
Sweatin' plum from head to feet
From excitement an' the heat,
An' our eyes git tangled so
Seems they're awappin' places; go
Rollin' up an' down the tent
Sort o' in bewilderment
Tryin' to see it all till they
Git right in each other's war!
Leare the tent plum certain we
Haven't seen the half, by gred
An' around the town we sneak
Lookin' cross-eyed fer a week!
Give us them ol' fashloned shows.
Seats a plin' up in rows
'Round a single throwed up ring
Where they showed us everything
In a bunch, an' we could set
Watchin' em an' user fret
Trinkin' there was somethin' we
Wasn't gon' to git to see,
Ol' ringmuster used to bring
Of himself into the ring
Of himself into the ring
Drassed in Majar-Gin'ral clothes,
Trimmed with gold from head to toea,
Trinned with gold from head to toea,
Then he'd crack his whip, an'in
Danced the clown with funny grin,
Sayin' to us, "Howdy, foiks!"
Then begin a crackin' jokes
An' we'd laugh till tears' d'rise
Threatenin' to drown our eyest
From the eddicated hog
Through the huil darn catalogue
Clear to Mamsell Centiqued
On her bareback' Rablan steed
Jumple through a hoop o' fire
They would shoer, an' never tire
Any of us rubbernecks
Of the man or woman sex.
An't no use o' talkin', those

Any of us rubbernecks
Of the man or woman sex.
Ain't no use o' talkin', those
Durn new style permise'us shows
Stretchn'r ings in gorg'us style
Down the tent fur half a mile,
When it comes to rattlin' sport
O' the satisfyin' sort,
Ject ain' in the game, by jot
With the shows o' long age,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

My father took out a preliminary paper, presumably a declaration of intention, burlet; this country shortly after. I was burn in England and came to this country when I years old, living date then in Brooklyn. Served five years in the National Guard of this State and ten months in the Volunteer service during the year 1898. Am I a citizen, or do I require to pay a fee to obtain a naturalization certificate?

G. B. M.

You are not a citizen, but may become one by proving one year's residence, and producing your honor able discharge from the Volunteer service; you will have to pay a fee of \$1.

In the interesting article on "Judaism" by Richard Gotthiel the following is given: "The Jewish wax miners " were forced out of the mines," &c. I looked in the Century Dictionary and made inquiries of several persons, but can get no light on the subject of wax mining. Can you enlighten me? E. H. Wax mines exist at Urpeth, (which is not in the gazetteers), in Scotland and in Moldavia. Their product is called also "fossil wax;" it is a form of eral wazes, is of great commercial importance.

Is Thomas street cit property or not? A says that it is private property that it has never been condemned. B says that it is a public thoroughfare and cannot be closed at the will of property owners.

WHSTON STANLEY. Anthony Lispenard laid the street out many years ago; it is public property now, at all events, even if

It was not at Arst.

It is a reproduction of a painting, undoubtedly; The entry occurred on Nov. 25. 1788.

Will you be good enough to state the location of Schools 1 and 2—that is, of the first two schools of our present public school system?

H. D. According to the city directory, School 1 is at 8 Henry street, School 2 at 116 Henry street.

A foreign nation in whose waters American ships run coastwise, touching at several ports on each run, wishes to apprehend an accused person for trial, who has sought refuge on one of the American ships, buying a ticket through for New York. This refugee is a native of the country in whose waters the ship plies, and he must necessarily touch at five or six native ports before really beginning the journey on the Migh seas. There are orders to apprehend him at each of the ports in question; and at each port the United States Consul is given by the local authorities a statement of the case and asked to request the ship's master to deliver up the man "A" contends that no course is legal but extraditing the person. I. e. seizing him on arrival at New York and shipping him back "I" contends that this will depend entirely on the nature of the accusation against him; "C" contends that although an accused criminal, is under these conditions, safe under our flag, the captain must deliver him up if indicted, or if in his (the captain's) judgment, the man is really guilty.

B and C are wrong The captain of the ship mus surrender the accused person on proof that he is the person wanted and that the warrant for his arrest is apparently correct. The accused is not under the protection of our flag except on the high seas; in a foreign port our merchant vessels are subfeet to local law, not to our law; and the foreign counfects or citizens on American vessels in its own terri-

Concerning the derivation of the name Klondike, and the assertion several times made in THE SUN that it is an Innuit word, I would like to obtain some definite information. I am somewhat familiar with various largons in the Northwest, but I know of none in which such an aggregation of sounds can well occur. If it is insult, or native to the Alaskan region, it is wholly unlike any other limit words in structure and sound. The external evidence is most decidedly against input origin. It is true that the word savors of Germanic origin, but where is the evidence of definite character?

We do not recall the statement as having beep made.

in THE SUN that Klondike is an Innuit word; we have said that it was of Indian origin The Tlingkits, not Innuits, inhabit the Klondike country; the name is said to have been Throndink, "the river full of fish," which has been corrupted into Klondike

Please give numerical statistics of the following orders, for the United States if possible, and if no then for (a) New York State, and (b) New York city Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Oddard Reveloper Property of Reveloper Pro Verynks

numbered 857,577; Knights of Pythias, 402,506; Odd Fellows, 862,725; Royal Areanam, 205,625; Improv Order of Red Men. 236,702; Heptasophs, 55,665; Ne. Verruks, we never heard of: Maccabees, 227 936; Ancient Order of Foresters, 38,089. These are all secret orders.

Who wrote the poem in which these lines coour Without the walls of the gray old town
The sands of the desert were hot and brown;
League after league they stretched away,
Arid and parched in the bright noonday.
While far off mountains, with snowy crown.
Dim and blue in the distance lay.

What became of the bullet which killed President Garfield, and were casts of it ever made? I have it my possession what purports to be one. J. F. P. We don't know where the bullet is. A section of Garfield's backbone was produced in court; probably the bullet was exploited as well.

In all countries using the Julian or Russian calendar. Dec. 5, 1876, fell on Sunday. This was the second Sunday is Advent, the third Sunday by the

Where and when did the expression "Jersey fue-tice" originate! SOLOMON. We do not know when or how the expression originated; the reason for it is apparent. Perhaps the

Have United States laws and the laws of the several States always granted persons the privilege of af-firming instead of swearing "on the Blue" or with the "so help me God" clause affixed to the oath? If not, en was this privilege first granted in the United

From the beginning, under the Pederal law, persons were allowed to affirm instead of swear; act of July 1, 1789. Section I of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares specifically that the term firmation." This State made an affirmation equivalent to an oath many years ago, but the index to the

1. Aloyslus of Gonzaga was born in 1568; he died of the plague in Rome in 1501, having caught the infection from the sick, among whom he was working. 2. He was a Jesuit and founded no separate order.

Is the planet Mars thirty-five times as large as the earth? XX 1325. It is not; it is about one-ninth the size of the earth. N. C. S .- The Legal Ald Society has its main

office at 239 Broadway, and branches at 105 East Twenty-second street, 58 Rivington street, and (for R. R .- Old ladies are placed in old ladies' homes

C. M. Peterson-A cubic foot of granite weighs on the average 170 pounds; a slab three feet by three feet by one foot, containing nine cubic feet, would weight 1.530 pounds. An Old Lady-We think your grandson is

right. The New England States can hardly be described as "north of the Atlantic Ocean and east of

cannot undertake to give legal advice. We do not

answer all questions we receive, either, Barmoy-From some dealer in artists' materials get a book on pyrography.

James Ballard-The Ashtabula disaster occurred

SCIENCE. Mew Publications. EDITED BY ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTOMOSTLE ROAD BACES. The following table shows the progress realized in France in the last few years.

32 1/2 miles from Paris to Toulouse, 26 1/2 Toulouse to Limoges, 26 1-3 Limoges to Paris. Thirty-five motorcycles left Paris and eight only completed the run. The record was: 36 1-3 miles from Paris to Toulouse.
35 1/2 " Toulouse to Limoges,
32 " " Limoges to Paris.

Eighteen automobiles (wagons) left Paris of which eight returned to Paris. The records of the first and second are so remarkable as to deserve quotation, as follows:

 Paris to
 Toulouse to Limoges
 Limoges to Paris.

 42 1-3 miles,
 30 1-5 miles,
 30 1-3 miles,
 30 1-3 miles,

 34 1-3 miles,
 40 2-3 miles,
 43 1-5 miles,
 The weight per horse power appears to have been about ninety-seven pounds. THE VARIABLE STAR ZETA GEMINORUM.

Argelander is authority for the statement that the period of the star Zeta Geminorum increased by ten minutes between 1847 and 1859. It now appears to conform to the period of 1) days 3 hours 42 minutes 9 seconds ascribed to it by Schmidt in 1872. Its variation is of a very interesting kind, for by a rare excepvery interesting kind, for by a rare exception to the general rule its times of increasing and of diminishing light are equal. Moreover, it is a spectroscopic binary and has a dark companion revolving about it in the period just given. Its orbital motions tell us nothing of its mass, but considerations based on the minuteness of its proper motion warrant the conclusion that its mass is considerably greater than that of the sun. The star deserves careful and continued observation.

CURE OF DISTEMPER IN DOOS

The investigations of M. C. Phisalix, previously mentioned here, have been continued and he has succeeding in isolating the microbe that produces distemper in dogs and in rendering dogs immune to this disease by inoculation. The particulars are given in the Comptes Rendus of the Paris Academy of Sciences, 18-20 May, 1901, to which those specially interested are referred.

A LEANING TOWER IN ENGLAND.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple Tower of Bristol in England It is a square tower of early Gothio architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is cracks or hasures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is 5 feet out of perpendicular at the summit. There are no records to show whether the inclination was part of the architect's design, or whether it is the result of an earthquake or of slow changes in the inclination of the soil. For many years there has been no change in the slope of the tower.

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD. The total output of copper in 1900 was 486,084 tons aganist 472,244 in 1899. The product of different countries was:

The United States produce about 55 per cent of the total output

uct of the world has been as follows (in kilograms of 2 204 pounds).

During the past ten years the silver prod-

Mexico 1,730,000 onment. An instance of the tendency toward Australia Other countries

MACHINES IN AGRICULTURE. In 1855 it required on the average 4 hours and 34 minutes of the time of a laborer to do the ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, &c., that went to the producing of a bushel of ing, where the main feature is a fountain Indian corn, and the price of that labor supported by groups at varying distances, was nearly 36 cents on the average. Today machines have changed conditions. Their use has reduced the necessary time of the laborer to about 34 minutes and the cost of it to about 10% cents. The wages are, however, much better now than in 1855. In 1830 the time required to produce each bushel of wheat was over 3 hours; it is now bushel of wheat was over 3 hours; it is now about 10 minutes; the cost has been reduced from over 17 cents to about 3 cents. Before the introduction of machines the time devoted to producing each ton of hay was about 35½ hours; it is now 11½ hours. In 1860 the corresponding cost was over \$3; it is now about \$1.29. These and many other comparisons of the sort are to be found in a report by Mr. Holmes printed by the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN. Prof. Scheiner of Potsdam has recently studied the question of the temperature of the sun and quotes the following determina-

methods: Poulliet, 5.600°C; Secchi, 5,400°; Violle, Poullet, 5.500°C; Eecchi, 5.400°; Violle, 6,200°; Soret, 5,500°; Langley, 6,000°; Wilson and Gray, 8,200°. To these may be added; Rosetti, 10,000°; Le Chateller, 7,000°; Paschen, 5,000°. Considering the difficulties of the research the figures are not too discordant. The temperature of the sun is about 7,000° C; the solar constant being 4 0 calories.

40 calories THE ELECTRIC ARC AS A TELEPHONE. It has been known for some years that the arc of an electric are light may, under certain conditions, comport itself like a telephone. As soon as the conductors are exposed to the inductive effects of

tive that speech can be accurately repeated.

The railway lines of the world have a total length of more than 772,000 kilometres (a kilometer is about six-tenths of a mile) which globe at the equator and more than twice the distance from the earth to the moon. America has lines 393,000 km in length; Eu-

rope has 278,000 i.m.: Asia, 58,000 km; Au-

stralia, 24,000 km.; Africa, 20,000 km. The length of the railway lines (not tracks) of the United States is 304,576 kilometres (21,484 miles); of Germany, 50,511 km; of Russia, 45,508 km; of France, 42,211 km; of Austria-Hungary, 38,275 km.; of British India 36,188 km.; of Great Britain and Ireland, 34,868 km.; of Cahada, 27,755 km.; Belgium has the most railway mileage per square mile and Norway the least. Sweden has 21 km, per 10,000 inhabitants; Switzer-land has 12 km; Penmark, 12 km; France, 11 km; Australia, 130 km; Canada, 53 km; the United States the United States 41.1 km.,

miles).
Since 1895 the increase of railway mileage has been a little over 10 per cent. and the annual increase since 1890 has varied between 2 and 3 per cent.

THE USE OF OXYGEN IN BALLOON ASCENSIONS It is well known that the inspiration of oxygen has permitted aeronauts to ascend to heights where their lives would have been unsafe had they depended alone on the thin air of these high regions. The oxygen is E. H. H -We answer questions "gratis," but | breathed in through a tube held to the mouth. M. Cailletet points out that this method of inspiration through the mouth is not only inconvenient but unsatisfactory since we naturally breathe through the nostrils.

Oxygen breathed through the mouth fills
the buccal cavity, it is true, but is often rejected before it reaches the lungs where it is
wanted. He has devised a simple apparatus
which is perfectly effective besides being perfectly effective besides being nvenient in use and it should be of material use in ascensions to great heights.

as "Marie Antoinette" (reproduced in eight colors) OFF4ments the front cover. 25 Cents a copy at all dealers, or direct from MEYER BROTHERS & CO., 26 West 33d St., City.

ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

The Sculptural Decoration of the Grounds

and Buildings. In the planning of the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition sculpture has been treated as an integral part of the design, and the same is true in the case of some of the buildings. It has been used to increase the vivacity of the scene and to afford spots of particular emphasis. And this is the aspect of it upon which one prefers to dwell, for, individually, many of the groups are uninteresting: the result, no doubt, in a measure at least of the haste with which they had to be produced. Another reason, however, is the lack of opportunity which our sculptors have enjoyed of exercising their imagination and technical resources in the direction of monumental decoration. Indeed, one suspects that an underlying motive on this occasion was to give an object lesson in the treatment of open spaces surrounded by architecture for the sake of the suggestion that it might afford for municipal embellishment. In view, therefore, of its influence upon pub-

lie taste one may well examine the scheme closely, noting what seem to be its good and bad points. To dispose of the latter briefly two weaknesses enforce themselves. One is the comparative absence of greenery and the other an exaggeration of effects. It is quite possible to transplant trees of considerable size, as was done at Paris with thousands of poplars, the story being current that Mone: bought up all those in the immediate neighborhood of Giverney to save them from being carried off to the Exposition. The architects of the Pan-American set themselves a separate problem, determining to have the sculpture specially executed for its individual share in the ensemble and to make the latter one of formal design. But it is a pity that they did not take a hint from the Parisians and incorporate in their scheme some of the profusion of foliage, so grateful to the eye and agreeable also in the way of shelter; a hint, moreover, which is abundantly afforded in all the best examples of formal gardens. It is true that in the intersecting thoroughfare called the Mall they have introduced broad slopes of grass and a free use of poplars, and very charming is the effect. But the trees are mere spires of foliage, which give scarcely any protection from the sun, and, like the shrubs in the great court, set in boxes and trimmed to shape, suggest their use as emphases rather than as reliefs to the prevalence

ity of embellishments, the restlessness apparent in the grouping and, occasionally, in over-largeness of scale. As an example of the last are the herme which stand in double rows along the Mall and stud two of the courts. They are very gross in conception and modelling, quite unbeautiful ment of some of the balustrades round the fountain basins, the line of which is interrupted with vexatious frequency by the recurrence of alternate vases and little groups, in themselves very pleasing. Again, in the court before the Horticultural Buildan arrangement fully sufficient for the space, two smaller fountains have been introduced; which are dwarfed by the surrounding features and have the appearance of not being essentially a part of the design; an impression enforced by the lack of any architectural provision for their support, the sculpture rising immediately out of the water. The same thing occurs in the case of four groups at the north end of the basin of the court of fountains, where they emerge direct from the water and are stuck against the parapet wall; an arrangement or want of arrangement which detracts from their value as

intrinsic parts of the architectural design. The restlessness one has noted is apparently due to an exaggerated striving after vivacity; a signal example being the scheme, before alluded to, in front of the Horticultural Building. As one faces it, there are three groups tions by different observers by differing on each side, one behind the other, at considerable intervals, supporting the fountain at the other end. But, instead of building up to this central feature with a consensus of movement, the second pair have a direction inward and the third pair a direction outward: this see-saw effect interfering very materially both with the dignity and

with the organic unity of the ensemble

These suggestions have been prompted wholly by the seriousness with which this important scheme of out-door decoration has been evolved and with a view to the probability of its hearing permanent fruit in civic improvements throughout the country. On the other hand, one can join in emphatic testimony to the general beauty of the various scenes; their stately planning and air of exuberant joyousness. Many of the individual pieces of sculpture do more than join in the a candidate to succeed him. universal pean and strike their own notes emphatically. There is the "Goddess of Light," by Herbert Adams, to which all eyes is more than nineteen times the circuit of the are drawn as it poises in its swing of movement upon the top of the electric tower; radiantly animated in its flash of gilded limbs and withel so pure in its type and full of elevated suggestion. Very stately in the monumental simplicity of its massy composition is the group of Isidore Konti, "The Age of Despotism," and admirably it tells its story.

In a charlot drawn hy human beings sits a man, cold and sternly indifferent, fine embodiment of despotic power, while his combodiment of despotic power was received by one voice, rivals Wilmington, but on, bell, as a city of close contests. On the question of license or no license in the sale of intoxicating contests, the vote in Worcester was: For license 3,502 and against license each of the combodiment of despotic power. panion, a voluptuously beautiful woman, leans forward impetuously to lash the naked backs in front of her; and the other less fortunate women are dragged as captives behind the wheels. The subject might so easily have been overstated, but, as it is, the intense control that has been exercised greatly adds to the impressiveness.

Near to this group is a "Fountain of Man," by Charles Grafly, which also well repays examination. The theme is a symbolical one, such as appeals to this sculptor, and has been worked out very intelligibly, unless one excepts the crowning feature of the composition; a mass formed of two figures back to back merged into one by the drapery which consists of a short cloak over one that reaches to the feet. Rising up between the heads is a pointed device, apparently the emblem of immortality. The conception is of course the twofold nature of man; the idea being further developed by figures of the Senses. circling hand in hand around the pedestal and by groups of male and female figures, supporting the basin below, which typify various phases of the struggle between vice and virtue; the man in each case being the

evil one, which is no doubt conformable to average experience. The composition forms a dignified mass from a distance and reveals much beauty of detail at close range, though the twofold figure is scarcely acceptable. It is harsh in character compared with the other figures, scarcely beautiful and & trifle grotesque, while its symbolism has an archaic suggestion, unexpressive of mode ern thought.

The subjects, embodied in the various groups, were selected to tell a continuous story of human progress, and the several chapters of it bear reference to the nearby buildings. Thus, the "Fountain of Man" adjoins the Ethnological Building and the subjects chosen to amplify the idea of man in the supporting groups are the Age of Save agery, the Age of Despotism and the Age of Enlightenment. The idea is an admirable one, being infinitely more suggestive and interesting than the resort to mythological abstractions, hackneyed in themselves and so little in touch with modern life. While the subjects represented are all abstract ones, it will be noted that some of the sculptors have inclined to a realistic interpretation of them, as in one case where two men are represented working at an anvil. The inartistic character of this and a few other examples is perhaps due less to the attempted realism than to the entire lack of decorative feeling in the composition. However, it is a hazardous experiment, to be resorted to with

extreme caution.

A very happy example of sculpture incorporated into the architectural design is seen in the Ethnological Building. The structure itself is a well-composed mass of quice dignity and the architect has relied for vivacity upon the scuiptural groups. And these, with the possible exception of the eagles on the dome, which seem too large, are perfectly adjusted in scale to the building. Moreover, some of them were executed under greater advantages of leisure; the fe of the one he designed for the United States Building at the Paris Exposition, while the upright figures around the dome are Philip Martiny's Torchbearers that stand in the hall of the Congressional Library at Washington. As accompaniments to these, are tympanum reliefs by H. A. McNeil and groups by George T. Brewster. The cooperation of architect and sculptors in thi instance has been unusually successful.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Connecticut Legislature before its adjournment passed a bill providing for a Constitutional convention in that State to revise the present basis of representation, which was established in the early part of the present century, and made provision for representation from a number of towns that are of no present importance, though they have the same voice in shaping legislation as large, thriving and important Connecticut cities. The original al-lotment of Delegates to the Legislature was made at a time when Connecticut was a farming and not a

It appears from the geographical surveys accepted group the largest of the States is Maine with nearly 30,000 square miles of land surface; none of the other New England States has so much as 10,000. Two states which are most nearly althe in area are New York and North Carolina. Two others which corre spond very nearly are lows and Illinois. Arkansas and Alabama are of almost the same size and Ohio and Virginia differ by only a few square failes. The

land area of each is about 40,000 square miles. seeded as Governor by William Jelks, President of the Senate, Alabama being one of the States which have no Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Samford was, as has been the rule with Governors of the Gulf States for many years, a soldier in the Confederate Army. He enlisted in the Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment when only 17 and had not attained the age of citizenship at the close of the war. He was a member of Congress from the Barbour district, from which his suc-

essor halls, in 1880. In addition to municipal officers—Mayor, Computroller, President of the Board of Aldermen and Bee ough President-four Supreme Court Justices, District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, etx Coroners, thirty-five Assemblymen and thirtyeight Aldermen are to be voted for in New York county this autumn. In Brooklyn there will be elected ten City Magistrates, all the county officials, including a Surrogate, and twenty-one Assemblymen and twenty-

The Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania will be held at Harrisburg on Aug. 21, and the Re-publican protest in the city of Philadelphia against the local nominations made there by the Republican organization makes almost certain a controversy in the Harrisburg convention, though the eighty-siz representatives of the city of Philadelphia are all organization men.

It is a lively period of politics in Virginia at present for not only is a constitutional convention in session but there is also a vigorous fight in progress over the Democratic nomination for Governor, to be elected this year, and the Senatorial vacancy arising in 1908 is beginning to be considered. The term of John W. Daniel expires on March 4 of that year and the current opinion in Virginia is that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be

The terms of thirty United States Senators explor on March 4, 1903, and of this number eight are Dom-ocrats, five are Populists or Silverites, and seventeen are Republicans. Vacancies will occur in that year in the Senatorial representation of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, Indiana and Missouri-the chief States.

Worrester, Mass., where last year a mayoralty

candidate was elected by one vote, rivals Wilming-

What is known as the Topographical Bureau of the Board of Public Improvements has in preparation a plan for a street system in Staten Island. It is to be an elaborate affair, including not only actual streets but projected once as well. Among the thor oughtares included are Fingerboard road, Sand lane. Water street, Canal street and Danube avenue.

Under the new Congress apportionment, New Jepsey gains as many additional members of the House of Representatives as Minnesota, and Texas, which contains no large city, gains as many additional members as New York and Illinois, containing the large cities of New York and Chicago.

One of the proposed amendments to the Alabama Constitution establishes the office of Lieutenant Governor. In many Southern States the President of the Senate is the Governor's successor in case of death or resignation; in some Western States the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor cease when the Legislature adjourns.

At the end of the present year, the office of Oruncilman in New York will be abolished, and the title Counciman will cease to be an official designation. New York had for many years Common Councilmen made up of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

The appropriation for the Commissioners of Acorunts is less in 1901 than it was in 1900, and it is one of the few public departments of which this is true.

pelled to be breadwinners without the

lify answer to the so-called Scotch robus was the word "Light"; the types presented it "Sight"—a pal-pable abourdity.

G. B. M.

"Caille a bas nid, Pie a havt mid,
Ver n'a pes d'os.
Rat en a, Chat en a,
Taupe aussi."

Ars there any more lines to this pronunciation
puzzle than those here set down?

S. T. D.

I have a copy of a chromo which portrays Washington's triumphant entry into New York dity after, the British evacuation on Nov. 25, 1783. The chromo which is 24x30 inches, shows on Washington a white horse with his Generals, all mounted, with the people on either side, and garlands thrown in their pathway. I would like to know if it is a reproduction of a historical painting. If so, who painted it and where is the original, and what was the date of Washington's entry?

ROBERT B. KOP.

This is the Barrundia case, so far as it goes. A.

We do not recall the statement as having been made

cahees, Ancient Order of Foresters. Please state ther they are all secret orders. G. F. S.

Will you be good enough to inform me on what day of the week Dec. 5, 1876, fell in Roumania, Europe? It would be comparatively easy to ascertain what day it was in this country, but the writer has been told that Roumania is some twelve days behind time, or something to that effect.

G. A. H.

Gregorian reckening, the Russian Advent beginning in that year one week after the Gregorian.

along our phrase.

Revised Statutes is so bad that we cannot ascertain

generally by paying sums of money, say from \$250 to \$300. There are plenty of such homes, of different religious denominations.

H. Lee-The year 1870, not being exactly divisible by 4, was not a leap year.